

南保聯合聲明
英外部發言人認為「可怪」
“Curious” Yugoslav
Announcement

London, Nov. 30. (Reuter)—The British Foreign Office spokesman described as "curious" the Yugoslav announcement that neither Yugoslavia nor Bulgaria would co-operate with the new United Nations Balkan Commission.

【本報訊】美國國務院發言人馬基斯昨(廿三)日宣佈：美無與倫比之聯合會已正式聲明，將與中國合作以「建立一個奇偉、繁榮的亞洲」。

The spokesman said that since the decision declared that the Communist Party was an "affront to the United Nations and a violation of the principle of unarmistity between Great Powers" the two powers had also refused to cooperate with the previous Baluchistan

該發言人稱星期五之聲明，雖宜稱巴爾幹調查團侵奪聯合國職權，有違大國一致表決權（按即否決也）之原則，但兩國仍拒絕與以成立之巴爾幹調查團合作。

英國戰後罷工總失損
每人每年不過一時又十分
British Industrial Disputes
London, Nov. — Industrial

spites in Britain since the war. These figures appear to still better light when compared with the average of no more than one hour ten minutes a day have caused a loss of 100 million man per worker. This is revealed by statistics which Mr. Macs, Minister of Labour gave to the House of Commons yesterday. These figures appear to still better light when compared with the average of no more than one hour ten minutes a day have caused a loss of 100 million man per worker. This is revealed by statistics which Mr. Macs, Minister of Labour gave to the House of Commons yesterday.

asted with those for the cor-
sponding period after the
rat world war. At that time
million working days were
st—fifteen times more than
e present postwar figures.

(天津英國新聞處倫敦電) 英國
英京三月十四日路透電云

蘇州勝利以後由於工農爭執而
 之損失，平均為每人每年不逾一
 十分之九，此為勞務大臣瓦爾
 斯昨日下午在院宣示之數字，如
 一次世界大戰戰時一時期之數
 對照，則此損失數字實更明顯，
 當時損失之工作日期為八十九
 百，自目前之戰後數字之十五倍
 吳鐵城在上海呼籲
 人民支持政府退亂方策
 Appeal To Support Anti-Red
 Campaign
 Shanghai, Dec. 1. (Reuters)

An appeal to the people of Shanghai for the all-out support of the Government's campaign to wipe out Communism was made by General Wu Tesheng, Secretary-General of the Kuomintang and Vice-President of the Legislative Yuan, when he unveiled a war memorial here yesterday afternoon, erected in honour of the Shanghai Chinese who died in fighting the Japanese.

路透社上海十二月一日電：中央
日報舊長江法院副院長吳鐵城，
日午後於此間為戰爭紀念碑（用
表章對日抗戰時，在上海死亡之
國人民，揭幕時，對上海人民呼
，要求全力支持政府掃蕩共匪之
門。

He said that the Chinese
communists were the most
dangerous and destructive ele-
ment in the country to-day.
If we don't crush the rebel-
ion, these armed hordes will

not only endanger China but will be a menace to the peace and order in the Far East.”

吳氏謂此匪係今日國內最危險及最腐敗之份子，並云「如若吾人粉飾此種亂狀，則此等之武裝暴徒將危害我國，且將為遠東和平秩序之威脅。」

行林報載，因富關於伊利莎白主結婚文章，而受蘇當局罰款及逐之第二次，第一次在十月末，涉及「柏林時報」。

中華郵政登記認為第一新聞紙類

No. 771

遠東共產國際組織
在哈爾濱成立
Far Eastern Cominform

Nanking, Nov. 30. (Reuters)—The Far Eastern Communist Party was set up in the Communist-controlled Manchurian city of Harbin on November 29, according to a usual reliable Chinese Press report from Changchung. The conference was attended by delegates from the Soviet Union, Outer Mongolia, Korea and the Chinese Communists, the report said. The Japanese delegates were unable to secure the necessary visas, though many Japanese prisoners, who were Communists before the war, were allowed to attend the conference but not as delegates.

路透社南京十一月三十日電：
東方國家來可靠一華方報紙稱
中國國際共產組織已於十一月
在東北共匪統治下之哈爾濱成
立。該組織會議參加者，有蘇聯，
與朝鮮之代表及少數中國共
員，日本代表不能獲得必要之
護照，雖然有多數之日本俘虜
戰前時即為共產黨員，彼等據
參加會議，但非日本之代表。
It is reported that some
delegates objected to the
Japanese Communist Party
claims for membership on the
ground that the Japanese peo-
ple is still not signed.

據云有若干之代表反對日本共
產黨為會員之一份子，因對日和
未經簽定。

According to the report, the
debates discussed were: (1) the
establishment of a Cominform
Bureau in the Far East; (2)
mutual co-operation between
the Far Eastern countries for
their fight for autonomy; (3)
repudiation of the Communis-
t Revolution.

According to earlier messages from Tokyo, the Japanese Communist Party officially announced that the party failed to see the necessity of the establishment of a Cominform.

spokesmen of the party reiterated that the Japanese Communist Party needed no help or guidance from the communist parties of foreign countries.

The Chinese Foreign Office yesterday refused to comment on these Press reports.

外交部昨日對此新聞消息，批評。

Our recent decision to suspend operations followed the finding of the Chinese 400-ton ship Kwai-Hai, with a loss of

時，中國方面各輪船主人已請
中國當局對彼等從事廣州與其他
（包括香港）間航行之船隻，
武裝之保護，彼等最近所以決
停航運者，因鑒於前者有四百
華方船隻挂鈎，因陷于不理
之險，方索要「保護錢」之要求，
謂損失失計死亡十九人，受傷
過二十人。

日元定，得愛諒
一千社法不原
二月二本辦於請君
二售向待迫幸諸
十零接優實，者
自份直有價也讀
報每凡另增事報
本，者次之本

紅海日下

Under The Red Sea Sun

The heat was increasing daily and, bathed in sweat all the time, I began to lose weight rapidly; so did my few American associates who were struggling fiercely along with me to get things going. It was now May, and custom decreed that no one worked in Massawa during the summer months. But Rommel was fighting his way eastward, increasing the threat to Alexandria. The situation demanded that I throw all Massawa traditions to the winds. It was that summer or never, if Massawa was going to have any influence on the course of the war.

天氣一天比一天熱，身上永遠沾着汗水，我的體重消滅得非常快，我那幾個美國助手也是如此。現在已進五月，按照習俗來說，馬薩瓦沒有一個人在夏季中工作的。可是羅馬尼爾正向東推進，使亞力山大港的威脅愈來愈大。這個局勢使我不得不將馬薩瓦的舊習俗拋向九霄雲外。如果羅馬尼爾在這次戰爭中過程發生什麼影響的話，那就全看這一夏天或者這天沒有沒有。

The first Massawa custom to go was that of working only three hours in the morning and two in the early evening. Instead, a ten-hour working day was instituted for the naval base, with only an hour out at noon. I had a theory that giving a man six hours rest in the middle of the day resulted only in his putting in six more hours sopping up all the liquor or beer he could lay hands on trying to quench his thirst in the torrid heat. There could be no argument about the reality of the thirst, but it was better taken care of by water and salt tablets.

馬薩瓦的習俗第一條就是僅在早上工作三小時，黃昏時工作兩小時。可是海軍基地則規定每天工作十小時，僅僅中午有一小時休息。我有一個理論，就是說如果允許一個人在中午休息六小時的話，所得的結果僅使他再多費六小時來把所剩餘的酒水全喝下去以求清涼。他在炎熱中的乾渴。關於乾渴自然是必有之事沒有什麼可說的，不過用水和鹽片來解決究竟要好得多。

On May 8, 1942, the U.S. Naval Repair Base, Massawa, commenced operations with the Persian dry dock flooded down to receive our first customer, the S.S. Koritz, an armed Greek steamer which had arrived the night before. From Alexandria, I had hired 200 Eritreans and their sheikhs for work on ships in the dry dock. Since they worked on the ancient tribal system, the deal was made with the sheikh of the tribe, who was above working himself, but bossed the rest of his tribe, transmitted all orders and collected the wages due. Now they swarmed aboard the floor of the dry dock from the Arab dhows which had brought them out. They were divided into groups, each under its own sheikh, and distributed from bow to stern of the Koritz to scrape its bottom.

一九四二年五月八日馬薩瓦美國海軍修理基地開始正式工作，那艘波斯乾船塢充水下沉來接收我們的「第一位顧客」，克里利特號，一艘希臘的武器船。於前一夜間自亞力山大港開到這裡。我雇來了二百名伊里特利亞人和他們的族長在乾船塢中的碼頭上工作。因為他們工作是依照部落的舊制而行的，一切事宜全與族長接洽，族長本人並不工作，可是可管他族中其他人之職，傳達各種命令並且收取該族的工資。他們分為許多部分，每一部分都在他們自己的族長領導之下，分佈在克里利特號首至尾的處，開始船底。

The bottom was covered with barnacles to a depth of several inches, the older layers hardened practically into limestone by their years of growth. Armed with steel scrapers, most of which had been forged for the job in our new blacksmith shop, the Eritreans turned to.

船底下面附了一層是有好幾吋厚的小貝殼。最老的一層因為年年出長的緣故而硬化為石灰石了。伊里特利亞人就用一種鋼錐把它們打下去，那鋼錐多是在我們新成立的鐵匠中特為此種工作而製成的。但是工作進展得極其緩慢，便亞力山大港的威脅愈來愈大。這個局勢使我不得不將馬薩瓦的舊習俗拋向九霄雲外。如果羅馬尼爾在這次戰爭中過程發生什麼影響的話，那就全看這一夏天或者這天沒有沒有。

馬歇爾將軍和美國的納稅人

Gen. Marshall & The US Taxpayer

譯自「密勒氏評論」十一月號
Y. F. Soe Sam Chou譯

It is well known that the Marshall Plan provides for the restoration of European economy primarily from the angle of Ruhr production. Enough has been said to date to make it clear that the Western Zones of Germany are to be restored first and foremost, with the economies of other European nations geared to German production and export. Thus far, the Marshall Plan appears to be sensible and is sensible in reality, but not from the taxpayer's point of view, for the loans and credits to be granted Germany and other nations come from the taxpayer's pocket and it is he who will finally bear the expenses connected with such loans and credits. However, after the loans are granted, the taxpayer's role ends, and the foreground is taken by the American monopolies which will proceed to do business with the accredited businessmen in Europe, and Germany, above all. The profits derived from the sale of American goods to these new customers will not go into the taxpayer's pockets, as he well realizes. The profits will go to the people who supply the goods, the people who manufacture the goods, in other words the corporations. And even at this moment corporate profits are the highest in history. And when the taxpayer's money is converted into "aid to Europe," corporate profits are liable to be even higher.

據馬歇爾計劃對歐洲經濟的準備起自德國西部的生產。目前處境都明了。德國西部各區是要首先而最優先恢復的，這同其他各國協助德國生產及出口之歐洲各國，至此，馬歇爾計劃顯而易見了。其意圖是顯明，但是這顯明並不是由稅民的立場來說，因為貸款及信託去投給德國及其他歐洲國家是來自稅民的口袋裡，就是那些小民最後

負責統治這般伊里特利亞人的美國監督員只能幹瞪眼。
「What can you expect of Eritreans? he countered.
「我們怎能對伊里特利亞人有所期望呢？」他說道。
I refused to take that for an answer. "Get after those sheikhs," I ordered. "Make them get their men's backs behind those scrapers. We're just wasting time this way."
我不願以這句話來當作答案。就發出命令，把那些族長找來！叫他們去監督使他們的手下努力一點！這樣工作不不過是浪費時間而已。

(To Be Continued 未完)

THE CHINESE-ENGLISH INTELLIGENCE

Issued Daily in 33, Shenhai Road Tientsin 1

華北漢英報
內政部登記證：京警津字第十號
發行人 宗基友
社址天津第一區陝西路八十三號

to examine the trade figures published by the Anglo-American zone authorities for 1946 and first half of 1947.

美國稅民近來時常自己思想，「這些可惡的德國人！第一，你必須先打敗他們，然後你才得吸他們的血。這道理還有什麼？」「但明瞭的，是全力在使德國能「自足」，但是依照馬歇爾計劃，這個自足或須等到那些領導德國走向「自足」的人們手裏，要麼這件這事，祇須在下一九四六年及一九四七年上半年美國地區當局所發表的貿易數字就可以看了。

According to these statements, the British and American zones in Germany exported in 1946 a total of US\$170,000,000 worth of German goods only, while importing US\$550,000,000 worth of American and British products. This gives an adverse trade balance, otherwise called an import surplus of US\$480,000,000.

依照這些報告書表，英美治理的德國地區一九四六年總輸出美金一億七千萬美元僅指貨一項價值，同時進口額則美金五億五千萬美元之譜。這說明是「逆差貿易」，或是我們叫作輸入超過輸出。

All this time the American taxpayer has been thinking to himself: "These darn Germans: first you have to defeat them, and then you have to feed them... Will this thing ever end?" Obviously he is all for making Germany "self sufficient." But while this self sufficiency may never come if things go along the Marshall Plan pattern, surplus profits keep piling up for the factotums who are leading Germany on this road to "self sufficiency." To realize this it is only necessary

美國稅民太恐懼了……
(To Be Continued 未完)

青年課室

YOUNGMAN'S CLASS-ROOM

PUNCTUATION 句點法

（接十一月三十日之本版）
THE SEMICOLON 點號
USED WHEN A GREATER PAUSE IS REQUIRED THAN IS INDICATED BY THE COMMA.（點號乃用以表示停頓而較撇號之停頓更長者。）
Its chief uses are as follows:—（其主要用法如下）

(A) TO SEPARATE LONGER CLAUSES FROM ONE ANOTHER. HERE A GREATER PAUSE IS NECESSARY TO PREVENT THE SENTENCES FROM BEING CONFUSED TOGETHER.（用以分開較長之句，此處須有更長之停頓以免混淆。）

Honesty of purpose in worldly affairs has many advantages over deceit; it is a safer way of dealing with men; it is an easier mode of dispatching business; it inspires men with more confidence; it acquires more and more confidence in itself, while deceit becomes more and more difficult.（處世以誠實較之用詐有甚多利益，此乃與人來往較妥當之方法；此乃處事較易之方法；此較發人更多之自信；此則自身得更多之自信；此則則得更多之自信。）

TO GIVE GREATER EMPHASIS TO DIFFERENT CLAUSES, SO THAT THE MIND MAY DWELL LONGER ON EACH OF THEM IN SUCCESSION.（使各支句之語氣加重，故讀者於各支句可依次多用其心思。）
As Caesar loved me, I weep for him; as he was fortunate, I rejoice at it; as he was valiant, I honor him; but as he was ambitious, I slew him. So there is tears for his love; joy for his fortune; honor for his valour; and death for his ambition.（Caesar愛我，我為之悲；Caesar為我之幸福，我為之喜；Caesar為我之勇敢，我為之敬；但Caesar為我之野心，我為之殺。所以有淚為其愛；有喜為其幸福；有敬為其勇敢；而有死為其野心。）

一般的說，商人都願意在世界市場上，以較低的價格賣貨，以極大之利潤。在一個短時期內，因此，中國的商人，渴望更加正常的貿易，如果能有真正的物價管制，不能不建立物價最高限額，他們亦希望少受物價限制，他們亦希望物價管制，不過是不徹底的辦法，許多財政專家都同意，或者實行真正的物價管制，使主要物資的收買成為不可能，自己料理他們，倘能實行，則目前這個制度，雖他們說是既不

商人希望恢復正常貿易
Businessmen Want Normal Trade

J. R. KAIM
(譯自「密勒氏評論」)
Thus, Chinese manufacturers of growing competition on the part of consumers can at present world market, nor those of enjoy neither the advantages domestic ceiling prices. No

wonder, therefore, that many economists and still more businessmen want the Government to change its present control system and to replace it by either a more rigid price control, referring to all stages of production and distribution, or, if this is considered impossible, by a more liberal foreign trade policy.

這樣，中國的工業製造家和消費者，在目前是即不能享受世界市場競爭日漸增長的好處，也不能享受國內最高物價的好處，所以無怪乎，中國的好些經濟學家及更多的商人，都希望政府改變其現行的管制制度，或代之以包括所有時期的生產和分配的更為嚴格的管制，或，如果這顯明為不可能，使一個更為自由的國外貿易政策。

Generally, businessmen are interested in buying their cargo at the cheapest prices to be found on the world market. And they prefer large sales to a small turnover with huge profit margins. Businessmen in China, therefore, long for more normal trade conditions. If no real price control is possible and no ceilings can be established they feel that something else should be done. They think that trade and finance should be freed of restrictions which they consider half measures anyhow. Many financiers agree that either one should have genuine price control and should render speculation in essential goods absolutely impossible, or traders should be given a chance to look after their affairs themselves. The present system, they say, is neither milk nor meat. It helps but little but may ruin much.

關於航空方案，將首先成立兩主要路線，其一縱穿我國之南北兩部，另一則橫穿東西兩部。
Initial work has already started along these routes for the setting up of weather and radio stations and flight control installations. Simultaneously some of the main existing routes are being improved.

牛奶亦不是肉，它對貿易幫助很少而損壞卻很大。
(THE END 完)

我國計劃發展電信交通及航空事業

China to Develop Tele-Communications & Aviation

Nanking, Nov. 30. (Reuter) —The Ministry of Communications has embarked on two ambitious projects designed to link up all the widely-scattered important centres of the nation through a tight network of efficient and speedy air and tele-communications services.

路過南京十一月三十日電：我國交通部已從事於兩種野心之計劃，設計一緊密有效迅速之航空網及電信交通網，將全國廣散分佈之各重要中心地，連接起來。
One of these projects is a four-point programme for the development of China's civil aviation, including improvement of air stations and airfields, establishment of new flying personnel, and the other is a five-year plan to blanket the vast nation with a first-class tele communications system.

該發言人又謂我國與國際航空路線連通之計劃，包括開闢新路線及連接舊線，並連接南洋各島，及巴達維亞。
(To Be Continued 未完)

本報啓事

敬啓者本報前為刷新篇幅，改善內容，曾發起徵求意見運動，月餘以來，幸蒙諸君踴躍不絕，踴躍投稿，指點優缺，本報不勝感激，茲為便利起見，特將諸君所提意見，擇要誌後，幸垂察焉：

一、關於內容方面：
(一) 副版內容，偏重於分重沉重之硬性質，今後宜增加生活性質，趣味濃厚之文字。
(二) 「青年課室」，其為讀者需要，但缺乏系統，刊載次數亦不常。
(三) 文字雖深，不適合於初級讀者閱讀，請加註釋。
(四) 增加本市新聞。
(五) 增開青年學業欄，使讀者有練習寫作機會。

二、關於編排及其他：
(一) 副版應與正文性質，確定地位，標明類別或劃分版面。
(二) 特殊文字，可用大號小字排印，以醒目前而增美感。
(三) 副版文章過長，宜多刊載短小精悍適於學校教材及自修應用之讀物。

三、關於印刷及紙張：
(一) 印刷應與正文性質，確定地位，標明類別或劃分版面。
(二) 特殊文字，可用大號小字排印，以醒目前而增美感。
(三) 副版文章過長，宜多刊載短小精悍適於學校教材及自修應用之讀物。

本報定於明年一月一日，遷往新址，特此公告。

本報定於明年一月一日，遷往新址，特此公告。

本報定於明年一月一日，遷往新址，特此公告。

本報定於明年一月一日，遷往新址，特此公告。

本報定於明年一月一日，遷往新址，特此公告。

本報定於明年一月一日，遷往新址，特此公告。

本報定於明年一月一日，遷往新址，特此公告。

本報定於明年一月一日，遷往新址，特此公告。

本報定於明年一月一日，遷往新址，特此公告。

本報定於明年一月一日，遷往新址，特此公告。

本報定於明年一月一日，遷往新址，特此公告。

本報定於明年一月一日，遷往新址，特此公告。

本報定於明年一月一日，遷往新址，特此公告。

本報定於明年一月一日，遷往新址，特此公告。

本報定於明年一月一日，遷往新址，特此公告。

本報定於明年一月一日，遷往新址，特此公告。

本報定於明年一月一日，遷往新址，特此公告。

本報定於明年一月一日，遷往新址，特此公告。